8/1/86 S1527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

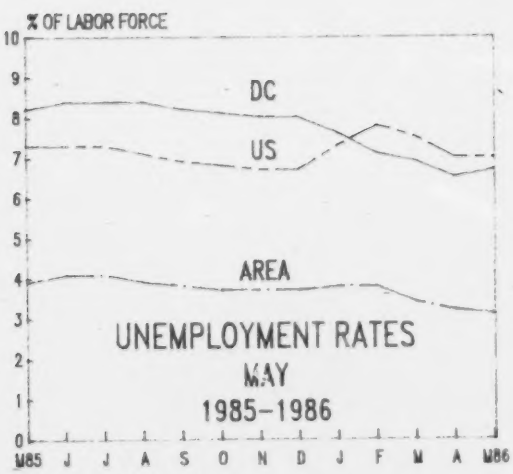
A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR MAY

JULY 25, 1986

D.C. Unemployment Up Seasonally Rate Edges To 6.7% In May

Jobs Set Record For The Month



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

After declining for four consecutive months, the District's unemployment rate increased slightly over the month from 6.5 percent in April, 1986 to 6.7 percent in May, 1986. Employment, which had been risng since February, 1986, remained unchanged over the month--at 300,400. Rising unemployment, due to an increase in seasonal workers into the labor force, was the contributing factor to the increase in the District's unemployment rate. Between April, 1986 and May, 1986, joblessness among District residents rose slightly from 20,800 to 21,500.

As more seasonal workers enter in the labor force in the coming summer months, we expect the City's unemployment rate to continue to rise. Based on past experience, the District's unemployment rate will likely peak in July or August. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate was unchanged between April and May, 1986 at 7.0 percent.

Job Service . . .

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

CES

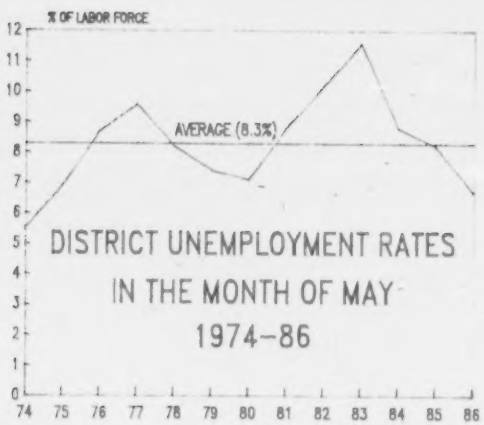
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
May 1986 a/

	May b/ 1986	April c/ 1986	May 1985	April 1985	Net Change From April 1986	Net Change From May 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	321,800	321,200	315,600	314,000	600	6,200
Total Employed	300,400	300,400	289,600	287,700	0	10,800
Total Unemployed	21,500	20,800	26,000	26,300	700	- 4,500
Unemployment Rate d/	6.7	6.5	8.2	8.4	0.2	- 1.5
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,030,300	2,007,700	1,952,500	1,931,100	22,600	77,800
Total Employed	1,967,300	1,944,300	1,876,600	1,858,300	23,000	90,700
Total Unemployed	63,000	63,400	75,900	72,800	- 400	-12,900
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,708,400	1,686,400	1,636,900	1,617,100	22,000	71,500
Total Employed	1,666,900	1,643,900	1,587,000	1,570,600	23,000	79,900
Total Unemployed	41,500	42,500	49,800	46,500	-1,000	- 8,300
Unemployment Rate d/	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.6

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

FOR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION -- CALL 639-1642



Compared to year ago estimates (May, 1985 to May, 1986) the employment situation of District residents continues to show significant improvement. Since May, 1985, the number of District residents with jobs has increased by 10,800. Total joblessness among City residents has also improved significantly over the year, declining from 26,000 in May, 1985 to 21,500 in May, 1986. As a result of the increase in employment and the decrease in joblessness, the District's jobless rate declined by 1.5 percentage points over the year to 6.7 percent. [Since May, 1983, the City's jobless rate has declined 5.1 percentage points.] Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate was unchanged over-the-year at 7.0 percent.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Modest gains in employment and slight declines in unemployment over-the-month contributed to a marginal decline in the Area and Suburban unemployment rates. Between April, 1986 and May, 1986, the Area unemployment rate dropped from 3.2 percent to 3.1 percent; while the Suburban rate dropped from 2.5 percent to 2.4 percent. In May, 1986, 1,967,300 Area residents held jobs--23,000 more than the previous month. Suburban resident employment was also up by 23,000 over the month to 1,666,900. Between April, 1986 and May, 1986, unemployment among Area residents fell by 400, while unemployment among Suburban residents fell by 1,000. In May, 1986, there were 63,000 unemployed Area residents and 41,500 unemployed Suburban residents.

Since May, 1985, the labor force status of Area and Suburban residents has shown modest improvement. A growing jobs market (rising employment opportunities), coupled with declining joblessness, resulted in declines in the Area and Suburban jobless rates over the year. The Area jobless rate declined from 3.9 percent in May, 1985 to 3.1 percent in May, 1986. The Suburban jobless rate declined from 3.0 percent in May, 1985 to 2.4 percent in May, 1986. Contributing to the over-all improvement in the Area and Suburban employment situations were increases in employment of 90,700 and 79,900, respectively. Declining joblessness was also a contributing factor, with declines of 12,900 in the Area and 8,300 in the Suburbs.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

MAY, 1986

	May a/ 1986	Apr. b/ 1986	May 1985
Washington, D.C.	6.7	6.5	8.2
Alexandria City	3.6	3.7	5.8
Fairfax City	2.7	2.6	5.4
Falls Church City	3.7	4.1	6.6
Manassas City	2.0	2.5	4.3
Manassas Park City	1.8	2.1	2.3
Arlington County	2.8	3.0	4.5
Fairfax County	2.4	2.4	3.1
Prince William County	2.1	2.1	2.7
Loudoun County	2.0	2.2	2.9
Stafford County	2.1	2.3	3.5
Montgomery County	1.9	2.1	2.2
Prince Georges County	2.8	2.8	3.0
Frederick County	2.5	2.5	2.7
Calvert County	2.8	3.2	3.1
Charles County	2.1	2.3	2.3

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,290 in May, 1986--down 1,153 from April, 1986. In May, 1986, 55.7 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 26.2 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.8 weeks for all claimants in May, up 0.6 week from the previous month. Over the month, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment for males increased from 10.3 weeks to 11.1 weeks, while that for females decreased from 10.3 weeks to 10.2 weeks.

Since May, 1985, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits decreased by 174. Despite the small drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment remained constant over the year at 10.8 weeks. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment for males increased slightly over-the-year from 11.0 weeks to 11.1 weeks, while that for females declined slightly over-the-year from 10.5 weeks to 10.3 weeks.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
May, 1986

	May b/ 1986	Apr. c/ 1986	May 1985
Total	9,290	10,443	9,464
Sex			
Male	5,174	5,955	5,069
Female	4,116	4,488	4,395
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,142	2,403	2,255
Clerical & Sales	2,435	2,602	2,383
Service	2,035	2,235	2,043
Farm, Fish, Forest	72	100	66
Processing	37	40	32
Machine Trade	194	207	122
Benchwork	76	90	78
Structural	1,318	1,573	987
Misc. & INA	981	1,193	1,498

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
May, 1986

Duration and Sex	May b/ 1986	Apr. c/ 1986	May 1985
Total	9,290	10,443	9,464
1-2 Weeks	1,297	1,661	1,403
3-4 Weeks	1,001	1,011	1,028
5-14 Weeks	3,664	4,372	3,590
15-26 Weeks	3,328	3,399	3,443
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.8	10.2	10.8
Males	11.1	10.3	11.0
Females	10.3	10.2	10.5

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Source: DOES/LMIR

Annual Report
to the Mayor
District of Columbia
FY 1985

OSH

Occupational Safety
and Health

During fiscal 1985, 24,477 workers in the District's private sector reported occupational related injuries. Of these, 10,471 resulted in workers losing time at work, including 375 who were permanently disabled. There were 20 work related fatalities.

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained by contacting:

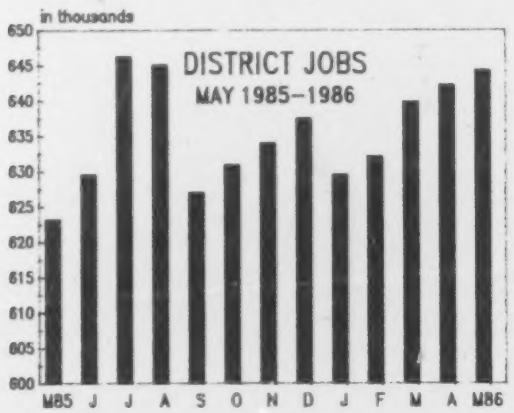
Department of Employment Services
Office of Occupational Safety and Health
950 Upshur Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

(202) 576-6651

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- ☆☆☆☆☆

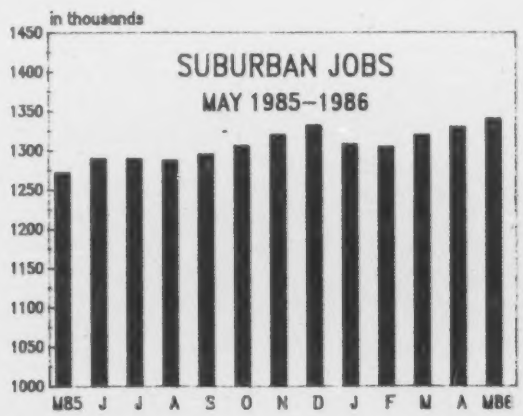
In May, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia totalled 644,300--up 2,100 from April of this year. This May's level established a new monthly record for the fourth consecutive month. Seasonal hiring by the Federal Government (1,600 jobs) led the monthly boost in total employment. The net increase in the private sector was 400 jobs, reflecting a gain of 500 jobs in Construction, a loss of 600 jobs in Wholesale/Retail Trade, and marginal gains and losses in other industries.



Over the year (May, 1986 compared to May, 1985), the number of District jobs grew at a rate of 3.4 percent. The private sector (12,900 jobs) accounted for sixty-one percent of the total growth (21,100) over the year. The Services industry was the growth leader with 11,100 new jobs. The only private sector industry to post a loss was Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-1,100 jobs). On the other hand, the number of public sector jobs increased by 8,200--6,100 Federal jobs. Nevertheless, Federal employment remains substantially below pre-recessionary levels (-7,700 jobs when compared to May, 1981).

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

Job growth in Washington's suburban jurisdictions outpaced job growth in the City--10,300 jobs compared to 2,100 jobs--between April and May of this year. Eighty-six percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest gains were in Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,800 jobs), Construction (2,700 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate and Services both with 1,600 jobs. Manufacturing was the only industry to experience a loss of 500 jobs over the month. Public sector employment gains were limited to State and Local Government (1,900 jobs), as the number of Federal Government jobs declined by 400 over the month.



Over the year, the number of jobs in the Suburbs spiralled upward to 1,340,400--an increase of 67,800 jobs. Pronounced gains in the private sector (62,200 jobs) more than compensated for the reduction in the public sector over the year. The exuberant performance in the private sector was led by vigorous advances in the Services industry (21,200 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (19,000 jobs), and Construction (10,800 jobs). Over the past year (May, 1986 compared to May, 1985) Federal suburban employment has declined by 2,200 while State and Local Government has increased 7,700.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Together, the District and its suburban jurisdictions have added 12,400 jobs to

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	May b/ 1986	April c/ 1986	May 1985	May b/ 1986	April c/ 1986	May 1985
TOTAL	644.3	642.2	623.2	1,984.7	1,972.3	1,895.8
Total Private Sector	376.0	375.6	363.1	1,414.8	1,405.5	1,339.7
Manufacturing	15.3	15.1	14.8	83.1	83.4	81.0
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.6	40.7	39.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3	22.4	21.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.8	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.5	42.7	41.4
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.4
Printing & Publishing	12.0	11.9	11.7	30.8	30.9	29.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.5	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Construction	14.1	13.6	12.8	121.8	118.6	109.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.6	24.5	25.7	88.9	88.1	86.8
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.7	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.2	37.3	36.0
All Transportation	8.8	8.6	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.9	16.6	46.0	46.1	45.8
Trade	64.6	65.2	63.6	397.0	394.8	377.0
Wholesale	9.2	9.4	9.3	74.0	73.8	70.4
Retail	55.4	55.8	54.3	323.0	321.1	306.7
General Merchandise	4.8	4.9	5.3	38.7	38.6	37.0
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.4	42.8	40.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.1	35.5	34.2
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.9	22.4	22.3
Eating and Drinking Places	27.9	28.0	26.9	107.9	107.8	102.0
All Other Retail	22.7	22.9	22.1	74.1	74.0	70.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.6	34.5	34.5	112.8	111.1	106.2
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	21.1	21.0	20.7
All Other	27.5	27.4	27.4	91.7	90.2	85.5
Services	222.7	222.5	211.6	610.0	608.2	577.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.4	13.6	12.7	31.7	30.7	29.2
Personal Services	3.9	3.8	4.0	23.0	23.0	22.4
Business Services	47.5	47.4	44.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.4	30.6	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	22.3	22.2	20.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.6	29.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	73.5	74.3	70.6	555.3	554.5	526.0
Government	268.3	266.6	260.1	569.9	566.8	556.1
Federal Government	217.1	215.5	211.0	362.6	361.4	358.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	207.4	205.4	197.5
D.C. Government	46.1	46.0	44.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

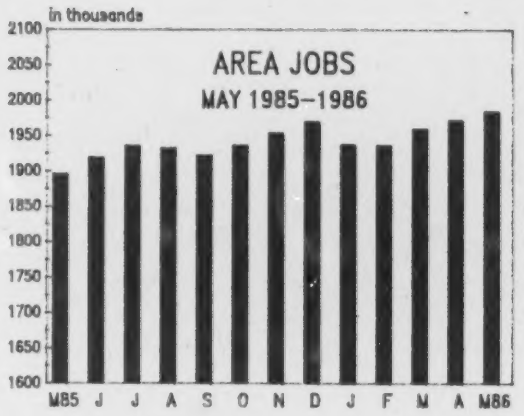
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the Area's economy over the month. Area growth in May was led by Construction with 3,200 additional jobs and Government with 3,100 jobs. In the private sector Wholesale/Retail Trade contibuted 2,200 jobs, Services (1,800 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,700 jobs). Other industries experienced marginal gains while Manufacturing had a net loss of 300 jobs.

Over the year (May, 1986 compared to May, 1985) the number of jobs in the Area increased by 88,900. Eighty-four percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest gains occurred in Services (32,300 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (20,000 jobs), and Construction (12,100 jobs). The number of Government jobs rose by 13,800 over the year. State and Local Government accounted for seventy-two percent of this expansion with 9,900 new jobs while Federal Government added 3,900 new jobs.



476 NEW DISTRICT BUSINESSES

In the 4th quarter 1985, 476 new businesses were created in the District of Columbia. Employment averaged 1,278 workers in these firms. The majority of these new firms were small businesses, employing 2.7 workers on the average. In comparison, all private sector firms in the District employed

CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED NEW FIRMS BY INDUSTRY PRIVATE SECTOR/DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOURTH QUARTER - 1985

Industry Type of Business	No. of Employees	No. of Firms	Average Annual Wage
Total- All New Firms	1,278	476	$19,132
Total- Selected New Firms	668	172	18,435
Eating & Drinking Places	180	23	8,580
Equipment Rental & Leasing	98	3	10,496
Management & Public Relations	85	51	33,756
Hotels, Motels & Lodging Pls.	68	4	8,484
Noncommerical Research	45	10	28,564
Private Households	43	51	11,024
Structural Steel Erection	42	1	-
Apartment Building Operations	40	1	-
Building Maintenance Services; NEC.	37	5	5,456
Legal Services	30	23	47,720

Source: DOES/LMIR--Employment, Wages, & Contributions Reports

an average of 19.7 workers. On average, these new employers paid wages at an annual rate of $19,132. This compares to the $23,296 per year rate paid by all 19,031 District private sector companies.

This information comes from a new report developed by LMIR to measure and track births of new businesses in the District. The information is extracted from the quarterly wage reports submitted to the Department by District based employers in the administration of unemployment compensation system.

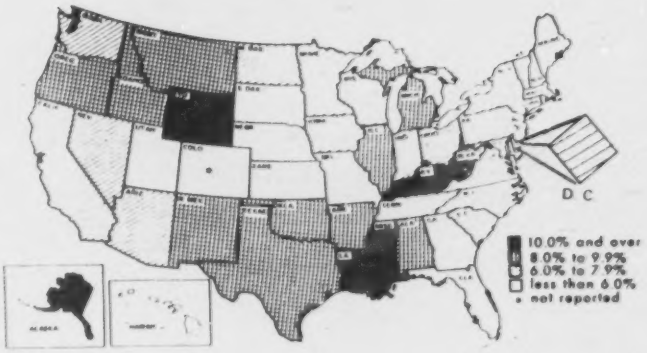
The 476 new firms represent a small decline from the 515 started in the third quarter of last year. Among these newest District firms are: The Westin Hotel; Leon's Leasing; Colmarva Food Services; Van Ness South; G&H Steel; Paul L. Perito, P.C.; Arnold Berkeley, P.C.; and the Public Health Foundation.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In April, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate at 3.3 percent was down from the 3.5 percent recorded in March. This was the nineth lowest rate of the areas reporting. This was the second time the Washington Area's rate has been below 3.7 percent in three and a half years.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, for the second time, the Washington Area was tied with the Boston Area with the lowest rate at 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 4.7 percent unemployment rate. This was down 0.5 percentage point from March. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles south of Washington, D.C., had an April jobless rate of 4.6 percent, up from 4.5 percent registered in March.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1986



When the District of Columbia (with a April preliminary rate of 6.5 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 29th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down one position from the 30th spot it held in March. Virginia's rate at 5.2 percent was down from 5.5 percent in March. Maryland's rate was also down from 4.5 percent to 4.0 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 38th and 46th, respectively, among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Six states, Louisiana (13.2 percent); Alaska (11.4 percent); Mississippi (10.9 percent); West Virginia and Wyoming (10.8 percent each); and Kentucky (10.0 percent), registered double digit unemployment rates. Louisiana posted the highest jobless rate for the fourth consecutive month. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--3.4 percent in April down from March's rate of 3.8 percent. Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates, fourteen had declines of 1.0 percentage point or more (including the District of Columbia with a drop of 1.9 percentage points, the second largest decline in the country). The largest decline was in West Virginia 2.6 percentage points. Unemployment rates increased one percentage point or more over the year in Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma and in excess of 3.0 percentage points in Wyoming.

Employers!

If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, *EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER* and ask about :

Positive Recruitment

We will be happy to:

ADVERTISE YOUR VACANCIES throughout the Metropolitan Area

PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

Several major employers use our service for continuous recruitment. They visit our offices weekly to interview applicants for their job openings.

We're here to help *YOU.* Call the Employer Services Center at 639-1601, or 1602 and ask about *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It works!

"Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-four selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the eigthteenth highest jobless rate at 6.5 percent. This position was up one notch from March when the District had the seventeenth highest rate. The average unemployment rate for all 25 selected cities was 8.3 percent. Of the 25 cities, 21 posted lower jobless rates and four recorded higher rates exactly the same distribution as in March.

Gary, Indiana continues to have the highest rate of joblessness at 16.8 percent, down from 18.2 percent recorded in March. On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had for ten consecutive months, at 4.4 percent. Gary also posted the largest decline over-the-year, 3.8 percentage points. This was followed by Los Angeles, California with a drop of 2.0 percentage points. The District of Columbia had an over-the-year decline of 1.9 percentage points. Only four cities, Houston (1.9 percentage points), Dallas (1.5 percentage points), Buffalo (0.6 percentage point) and Boston (0.1 percentage point) posted over-the-year increases in jobless rates.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	April 1986	April 1985
1. Gary, IN	16.8	20.6
2. Cleveland, OH	10.9	12.4
3. Detroit, MI	10.9	12.5
4. New Orleans, LA	10.8	11.4
5. Buffalo, NY	10.3	9.7
6. Dayton, OH	9.8	10.5
7. Newark, NJ	9.7	12.1
8. Houston, TX	9.7	7.8
9. Birmingham, AL	8.8	9.0
10. New York, NY	8.7	9.1
11. Chicago, IL	8.6	9.5
12. Miami, Fl	8.3	9.6
13. Cincinnati, OH	7.7	8.8
14. Pittsburgh, PA	7.6	8.7
15. Milwaukee, WI	7.3	7.5
16. St. Louis, MO	7.1	8.4
17. Atlanta, GA	6.6	7.3
18. Dist. of Columbia	**6.5**	**8.4**
19. Los Angeles, CA	6.5	8.5
20. Baltimore, MD	6.4	6.9
21. Columbus, OH	6.3	7.5
22. Dallas, TX	6.1	4.6
23. Philadelphia, PA	6.0	7.2
24. Salt Lake City, UT	5.7	6.1
25. Boston, MA	4.4	4.3

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

BEAUTY/BARBER INDUSTRY WAGE INCREASE

On June 4th, the D.C. Wage-Hour Board issued an order raising the minimum wage for persons employed in the city's beauty and barber shops and health spas. The order, which takes effect August 4, 1986, raises the minimum wage to $4.50 an hour. The previous rate of $3.75 an hour was set by the Board in 1980.

Earlier in the year, a panel appointed by the Wage-Hour Board recommended increasing the minimum wage for licensed beauticians, barbers, and shampooers to $5.90 an hour and $4.25 an hour for other cosmetologists. At a public hearing held in May, employers testified in opposition to the $5.90 proposal.

The new rate is expected to result in a wage increase for possibly 10 percent of the estimated 1,400 employees subject to the order. The order provides a tip allowance of 50 cents an hour that can be deducted from the wages of tipped employees. A rate of $3.35 an hour is permitted for workers hired under the Youth Employment Act and Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), and for persons under 18. Currently, there are nine minimum wage orders which cover different industries and occupations.

The Board is reviewing the wage order applicable to janitorial workers. A

panel will be appointed in the near future to recommend changes in the wage order which have been in effect since 1981.

Washington Area Wages in March, 1986.

The information below was taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Area Wage Survey: Washington, D.C. - Maryland - Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March, 1986 (Bulletin 3035-8).

Wages of Washington Area secretaries increased by 5.4 percent between March, 1985 and March, 1986. On average, secretaries made $392.50 per week. Wages for word processors and file clerks increased faster, by 6.3 percent each over the year. Electronic technicians had the largest increase (13.7 percent) among technical workers in the survey. Among semi-skilled area workers, warehousemen (20.8 percent) and forklift operators (7.6 percent) had the highest average hourly wage increases.

Wages declined over-the-year in only one occupation, drafters (-0.5 percent). The following are earnings of selected occupations included in the survey:

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Weekly Wages:	1985	1986	% Change 85-86
Secretaries	$372.50	$392.50	5.4
Typists	$268.00	$276.50	3.2
Word Processors	$324.00	$344.50	6.3
File Clerks	$229.50	$244.00	6.3
Accounting Clerks	$290.00	$306.00	5.5
Payroll Clerks	$300.50	$316.00	5.2
Key Entry Clerks	$255.50	$269.50	5.5
Computer Systems Analysts	$604.00	$627.00	3.8
Computer Programmers	$516.00	$547.00	6.0
Computer Operators	$348.50	$376.00	7.9
Drafters	$364.50	$362.50	-0.6
Electronic Technicians	$476.50	$542.00	13.8
Hourly Wages:			
Truck Drivers	$10.37	$10.64	2.6
Shippers	$10.69	$11.09	3.7
Receivers	$9.93	$10.02	0.9
Warehousemen	$8.24	$9.95	20.7
Order Fillers	$9.61	$9.93	3.3
M/H Labors	$8.11	$8.41	3.7
Fork Lift Operators	$10.07	$10.84	7.7
Guards	$5.45	$5.49	0.7
Janitors	$4.08	$4.19	2.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Area Wage Survey: Washington, D.C. - Maryland - Virginia Metropolitan Area, March 1986 (Bulletin 3035-8).

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
May 1986

	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	% Change From April 1986	% Change From May 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,784	3,063	2,624	- 9.1	+ 6.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,700	38,730	31,681	- 13.0	+ 6.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,804	37,099	29,740	- 11.6	+ 10.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,527,610	$5,878,180	$4,221,700	- 10.6	+ 24.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$160.27	$158.45	$141.95	+ 1.1	+ 12.9
Number of First Payments	1,609	1,769	1,373	- 9.0	- 17.2
Number of Final Payments	849	944	841	- 10.1	+ 1.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,467	10,082	8,486	- 6.1	+ 11.6
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	140	168	124	- 16.7	+ 12.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,611	2,884	3,109	- 9.5	- 16.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,643	2,849	3,149	- 7.2	- 16.1
Total Benefits Paid	$594,682	$525,120	$549,744	- 5.8	- 10.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$187.17	$184.32	$174.58	+ 1.5	+ 7.2
Number of First Payments	145	173	122	- 16.2	+ 18.9
Number of Final Payments	61	90	97	- 32.2	- 37.1
Total Beneficiaries	761	782	871	- 2.7	- 12.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	59	63	60	- 6.3	- 1.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	622	629	616	- 1.1	+ 1.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	478	470	475	+ 1.7	+ 0.6
Total Benefits Paid	$ 86,993	$ 83,915	$ 76,924	+ 3.7	+ 13.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$181.99	$178.54	$161.95	+ 1.9	+ 12.4
Number of First Payments	46	54	35	- 14.8	+ 31.4
Number of Final Payments	31	22	31	+ 40.9	0.0
Total Beneficiaries	151	144	136	+ 4.9	- 11.0
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,983	3,294	2,808	- 9.4	+ 6.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,933	42,243	35,406	- 12.6	+ 4.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,925	40,418	33,364	- 11.1	+ 7.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,839,285	$6,487,215	$4,848,368	- 10.0	+ 20.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.54	$160.50	$145.32	+ 1.3	+ 11.8
Number of First Payments	1,800	1,996	1,530	- 9.8	+ 17.6
Number of Final Payments	1,941	1,056	969	- 10.9	- 2.9
Total Beneficiaries	11,320	11,008	9,493	+ 2.8	+ 19.2

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

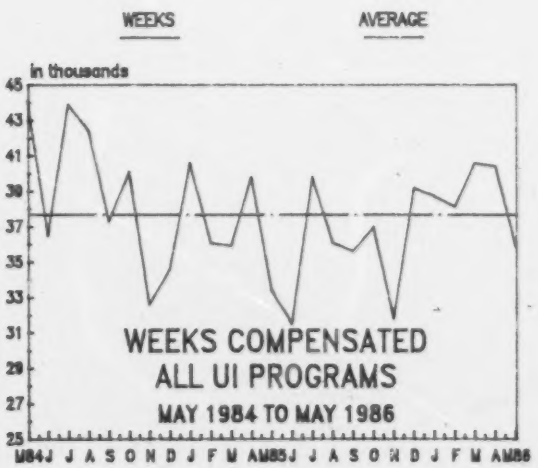
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

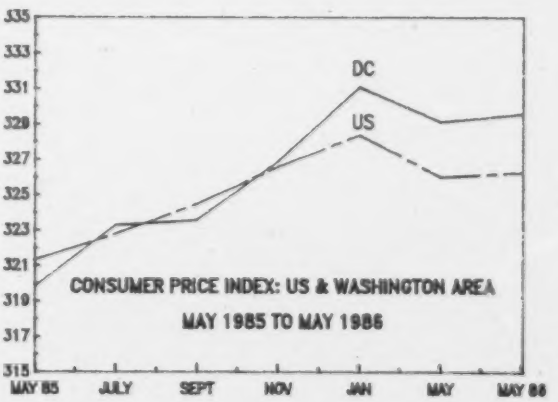
Unemployed workers paid by the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Program received $5.8 million in benefits in May, 1986. The outlay was ten percent less than last month, principally as a result of decreased claims activity. Initial claims dropped nine percent over the month to 2,980, weeks claimed declined (36,930) 13 percent, and 35,930 weeks actually compensated were down 11 percent. In contrast, but as expected, the average weekly benefit amount inched up, reflecting the January, 1986 increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $206 to $250. The average weekly benefit payment in May was $162.50, and has increased an average $2.50 per month since January, 1986. The average weekly benefit payment through May stands at $157.60.



Compared to May of last year, the benefit outlay increased twenty percent. This annual increase is primarily attributable to the rise in the maximum weekly benefit amount, effective January, 1986 and the resultant rise in the average weekly benefit amount. Last year in May, 33,360 idle weeks were compensated at an average $145.30 payment per week, compared to 35,930 this May at $162.50 per week.

Actual claims activity through May this year is slightly ahead of the same period last year. The cumulative initial claims filed for benefits through May, 1986 totalled 17,650, a seven percent increase. Likewise, weeks claimed rose one percent, and weeks actually compensated were up six percent. The outlay to date from all programs is $30.5 million. It is estimated that the new maximum benefit increased this outlay by $0.25 million.

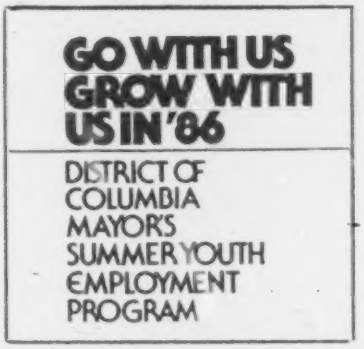
WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U)



The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.2 percent to 329.6 (1967=100), during the two months ending in May, 1986. For the 12-month period ending in May, the local CPI-U rose 3.1 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.1 percent from March

to May. The May level of 330.2 (1967=100) was 2.2 percent higher than in May, 1985.

The 0.2 percent increase in the CPI-U from March to May follows a decline of 0.6 percent in the preceding two month period. Increased cost of food, housing, and medical care were partially offset by lower costs for transportation, apparel and upkeep, and entertainment goods.



HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May, 1986 decreased $17.31. Average Weekly Hours dropped 0.9 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were down 21¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflects the most significant increase. Weekly Earnings were up $20.33. Weekly Hours increased 1.9 hours. Hourly Earnings were up 7¢ an hour. The increase was due to a longer scheduled work week.

The most significant decrease occurred in All Other Durable Goods. Average Weekly Earnings were down $51.82, as Weekly Hours decreased 2.3 hours. Hourly Earnings dropped 82¢ an hour. The decrease occurred because of less business, other than seasonal.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

Expenditure Category	May 1986	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	326.3	0.1	1.6
Washington Area	329.6	0.2	3.1
Food & Beverage	328.2	1.5	4.7
Housing	352.4	0.4	5.1
Apparel & Upkeep	214.5	-0.8	-4.6
Transportation	302.3	-1.5	-2.5
Medical Care	454.3	1.4	8.2
Entertainment	263.3	-1.1	2.8
Other Goods & Services	338.3	0.3	5.9
Special Index:			
Energy b/	162.7	-7.5	-15.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division.

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

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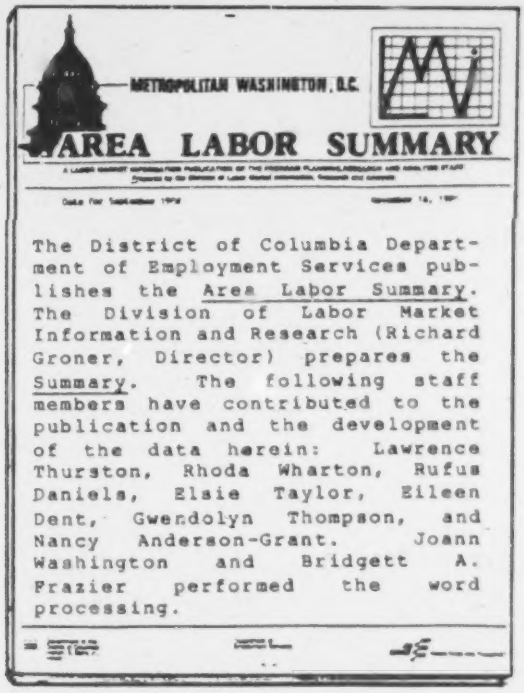

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
May 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	386.45	403.76	387.75	38.3	39.2	37.5	10.09	10.30	10.34
Durable Goods	364.34	385.40	352.23	40.8	41.8	39.8	8.93	9.22	8.85
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	459.83	439.50	390.68	51.9	50.0	44.7	8.86d/	8.79d/	8.74b/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	391.68	388.03	353.13	41.1	41.5	39.5	9.53	9.35e/	8.94a/
Other Durable Goods	314.34	366.17	340.45	37.2	39.5	38.6	8.45e/	9.27a/	8.82b/
Non-durable Goods	406.75	420.62	419.01	35.9	36.8	35.6	11.33	11.43	11.77
Food & Kindred Products	442.73	464.31	543.16	38.7	40.2	36.7	11.44b/	11.55a/g/	14.80b/h/
Printing & Publishing	420.47	433.96	425.87	33.8	34.8	34.4	12.44	12.47b/	12.38b/
Other Non-Durable Goods	334.80	338.48	300.93	43.2	42.9	39.7	7.75f/	7.89c/	7.58b/

Total Production Workers	May '86	April '86	May '85
	37,200	37,500	36,600

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Less overtime.
c/ Pay increase.
d/ Longer work week.
e/ Less Business other than seasonal.
f/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
g/ Data not comparable to previous year due to work occurring in data.
h/ Data not comparable to current year.

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